THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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EDITORIAL.

THE Roman Drama is over and gone, and only the memory of the work and difficulties of its preparation and the grand success of its presentation remain.

If the Drama did nothing more, it has at least made Middlebury College an active factor in the educational circles of the country. Though this production cannot be compared to the efforts of the great Universities, yet in the boldness of its conception, in the originality of its idea and design it can rank with any of them. While other colleges hold interscholastic meets and other contests in order to advertise themselves, our own institution has adopted a more sensible and more practical plan of giving its students the best education to be provided and of extending its facilities and efforts outside its own walls, for the benefit of other schools and colleges.

Middlebury College has made herself known; she has shown the spirit of her instructors, of her students, of the Corporation; she demands for herself a foremost place in the educational world,—and she will get it.

OWING to the pressure of other editorial duties and the work attendant upon the issue of the extra Conference number, and the fact that there are only 24 hours in the day in which a person can work, it has been impossible to issue the UNDERGRADUATE earlier in the term.

It is extremely unfortunate that this should occur in connection with the first issue under the new regime, but the fault is almost entirely that of the editor-in-chief, and our only plea in extenuation will be that in the future the UNDERGRADUATE shall be the first object of attention and that a prompt and faithful service will be given its readers.

ON no occasion has an editorial board of the UNDERGRADUATE entered upon its duties with a brighter prospect, or in more encouraging circumstances. In its salutatory the present board can do nothing better than to show its appreciation of that fact and express its determination to fight it out along this line to a better UNDERGRADUATE, and a more faithful college publication. It is our purpose to do this both extensively and intensively. In the former by an increase in the size, as has been done in this instance, and will be throughout the year to a greater or less extent as the occasion demands. Intensively, by more careful editing and by more faithful and active work on the part of assistants and contributors. Under the new reorganization the latter can be more easily secured than hitherto. With such advantages, together with the increased interest in college affairs which the near approach of the centennial makes sure, there can be no question in regard to the opportunities opened before the UNDERGRADUATE. And in accepting the position with these responsibilities, the present board of editors can do nothing better than to express their determination, that so far as in them lies, their best efforts shall be for a larger, a better, in fact a *new* UNDERGRADUATE.

ALUMNI NEWS.

[Any alumni or others who have old programs, announcements or papers of college interest would confer a favor on the college by sending them to Prof. M. R. Sanford. In view of the coming centennial, it is desired to collect a series of articles which will be of interest to graduates and friends of the college.]

[Contributions to this column are solicited from the alumni of the college. We shall always be glad to hear from you. Literary articles, verse, but above all reminiscences and news of alumni are desired. We intend to make this department the prominent feature of the UNDERGRADUATE.]

[The alumni will render a great service to the management by notifying the Business Manager of a change of address, should there be any. We have several names whose changed address we have discovered by mere accident, and there may be others to whom we are sending papers wrongly directed. Such notification will also be of assistance to the editor in obtaining alumni news.]

'62. At a meeting of the Botanical Club of New England, held in Boston in the early part of the spring, President Brainerd read a paper on "The Blackberries of New England."

'63. At a great mass meeting held in Chicago recently to consider the foreign policy of the administration, Judge Richard S. Tuthill made a strong speech in defense of President McKinley and his work.

'64. Dr. G. R. W. Scott, who has been pastor of the Congregational church at Leominister, Mass., for the past five years, has resigned his duties. There was only a short vacancy, for Rev. Lawrence Phelps, '73, received a call and has since become the acting pastor. The church is in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of five hundred and a regular attendance of about four hundred. Mr. Phelps had been for some time past serving as preacher, but did not take up his duties as pastor until within a few weeks. The parish is a very attractive one on account of the cordial and spiritual characteristics of the people, as was shown by the rousing reception given Mr. and Mrs. Phelps soon after they took up their duties. It will be remembered that Mr. Phelps gave the Alumni address here last commencement and was considered a very able speaker. His career has been mostly one of teacher and pastor, having taught in Berkley Temple school of Boston and preached in Chelsea and Gardner, Mass., and Barton, Vt. His preparation for the ministry was at Andover Seminary, assisted by his father, but before that time he had graduated from Middlebury College, preparation for which was at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.

'69. President Rufus Flagg of Ripon College was about the college a short time ago, and on one morning conducted chapel exercises.

'71. Dean C. W. Hall of the University of Minnesota is to conduct the course in Practical Physiography in the University of Minnesota Summer School during August.

'71. Hon. Hiram Smith died, June 28, at his home in Cameron, Mo. A biographical sketch of Mr. Smith will appear in a later number of THE UNDERGRADUATE.

'78. Rev. E. E. Rodgers was installed pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Columbus, O., June 11. Rev. Mr. Rodgers was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1853. He received his education in Burr and Burton Seminary, Middlebury College and Union Theological Seminary. He was licensed by the New York presbytery in 1881 and ordained by the West Jersey presbytery the same year. He was engaged in missionary work for several years, after which he traveled extensively through Europe and Palestine.

'78. At the close of his sermon, Sunday morning, June 11, Rev. J. W. Atwood paid a beautiful and touching tribute to the life and works of his friend, the late Dr. Moore.

'79. Rev. H. W. Hulbert delivered the Baccalaureate sermon of the Ohio State University, June 11. He took as his subject "Things Fundamental to Civilization."

'80. P. A. Griswold is practicing law in St. Louis.

'83. James B. O'Neill entered the army last year as Assistant Surgeon of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry with the rank of Captain, and was mustered out last October with the rank of Major. He returned from the war in charge of the medical department as surgeon of the regiment.

'83. Rev. Claude M. Severance of the Denison Avenue Congregational church, Cleveland, O., has handed in his resignation to take effect July 1. Two years ago Rev. Mr. Severance went to Cleveland and established the church, of which he has been pastor ever since. He built up the church from a few charter members until there is now a congregation of nearly 150 and its affairs are pros-

perous and thriving. What his new field of labor will be has not been decided upon; but two courses have been under consideration, one that of returning to the foreign missionary fields in Japan, where for many years he labored with the Japanese and spent his time learning the manners and language of these far away people, and the other to accept a professorship in one of the leading educational institutions.

'84. A recent issue of the Catskill (N. Y.) *Recorder* gives an account of the dedication of the new St. Luke's church at Catskill, of which Rev. Elmer Miller is the rector. Mr. Miller is greatly to be congratulated on the success attending his efforts in obtaining such a large and commodius church edifice.

'86-non-grad. A recent number of *Science* contains an article by Benjamin F. Sharpe giving the results of his investigation upon "A Double Instrument and a Double Method for the Measurement of Sound."

'88. B. L. Brown has been re-elected principal of Sherman Collegiate Institute for three years, making a term of fourteen years' service. The school has recently received from the estate of the late Mrs. Geo. R. Sherman a legacy of $2000, which makes a total endowment of $50,000. The past year has shown the largest registration in years.

'88. Herbert W. Denio sends the following timely note in connection with the article upon "The Origin of Middlebury College," published in the *Laurea:* "Now that our centennial is approaching I wish to suggest the propriety of some action being taken either by the college trustees or the Alumni association to secure the publication of a memorial volume worthy of the history of the college and befitting the occasion. There is the volume of addresses and proceedings at the semi-centennial in 1850; aside from this I know of only newspaper and magazine articles and short accounts scattered through various volumes. Surely the history of our college can prove an inspiring theme for some pen."

'90. Henry M. Goddard has resigned his pastorate at Royalton, but is supplying in that place for a few months.

'92. An editorial in the recent issue of the Adirondack *News* strongly advocates Alexander Macdonald for the office of school commissioner of the second district of Franklin County, N. Y.

'92. Frank Thomas has entered and become a part of the law firm of Stoddard & Thomas, located at 71 Broadway, New York city.

'95. B. E. Marshall, who has been taking a course in the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, graduated May 6. He has received a resposible appointment in the Hahnnemann Hospital, New York city.

'95. Cards announcing the marriage on June 17 at Ludlow of Miss Eva May Bryant and Mr. Eben Joel Fullam of the class of '95 have been received. The wedding was held at the Congregational church and was followed by a reception at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Fullam will reside in Springfield, Vt.

'96. C. E. Fitzpatrick has recently located in Omaha, Neb., where he is practicing law.

'98. The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Susan Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brewster, to Joseph A. Peck.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GILBERT McINTYRE, '65.

For the first time in several years Middlebury College has been called upon to mourn the death of one of her trustees, John Gilbert McIntyre, who died March 13, while traveling in California with his wife. Mr. McIntyre has always been interested in his Alma Mater and was elected a trustee in 1895.

We take the following account of his life from the Potsdam *Courier and Freeman.* "John Gilbert McIntyre was born in the town of Massena, Dec. 1, 1839, and was a son of Angus Augustus McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who came to this country about 1825. His mother was a native of Vermont who lived at Massena at the time of her marriage. Mr. McIntyre's early life was spent in the town of his birth, upon a farm; and his early education was received in the district and high schools of Massena. In 1857, at the age of 17, he came to Potsdam to enter the old St. Lawrence Academy, which was then the best known educational institution in northern New York and had at its head the able educator, Rev. E. W. Plumb, D. D. He graduated from the academy in 1861 and then entered Middlebury Col-

lege, from which he graduated in 1865 and three years later obtained an A. M. from the same institution.

"Immediately upon completing his own education he turned his attention to the education of others. His first position as teacher was at Northfield, Vt., where he was principal of the academy from 1865 to 1866. He then returned to Potsdam and went into St. Lawrence Academy as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, a position which he held for one year and one term. Mr. McIntyre possessed marked ability as a teacher and, had he remained in this profession, he would have attained a high rank in the educational world; but his choice was the field of law and even with the arduous duties of a professor's life he found opportunity to read and study in the office of Judge Henry L. Knowles and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

"At that time Hon. A. X. Parker was also one of the young lawyers of Potsdam, and the partnership of Parker and McIntyre was formed. The firm had an extensive practice and won a high reputation throughout this section. In 1881 the partnership was dissolved, owing to the almost continual absence of Mr. Parker, who was representing the district in Congress, and Mr. McIntyre continued the practice alone. Mr. McIntyre was a man of good physique and fine appearance and always made a strong impression upon a jury. He was an unusually earnest speaker, at times severe and even caustic; a vigorous and aggressive fighter, with a thorough knowledge of the law and always a complete grasp of the situation, a combination of qualities which won for him marked success in the legal field.

"It is rare that a man identifies himself so closely with the growth and progress of a village as did Mr. McIntyre. In looking back over the history of this community we find scarcely a movement where he was not an active worker, and, though cautious and conservative by nature, he was invariably found upon the side of progress.

"His fondness for educational institutions never forsook him. In January, 1882, he was appointed a member of the local board of the Potsdam Normal and in the same month was elected secretary in place of Hon. A. X. Parker, resigned. This position he held continuously since that time. His practical knowledge of teaching and his familiarity with the theory and management of the school made him a most valuable counselor. He took deep interest in the building of the Cooke and Stowell additions and in other repairs and improvements and spared neither time nor strength to promote the welfare of the schools. In 1892 he was appointed one of the building committe for the erection and equipment of the new school building in district number eight, which is an ornament to the town and a monument to the committee's indefatigable oversight.

"When, in the fall of 1894, the Clarkson family decided to erect the school of Technology to the memory of the late Thos. S. Clarkson, Mr. McIntyre was chosen as one of the members of the board of trustees and lent great assistance in formulating the plans and scope of the institution. During the erection of the building and equipment of the school he gave it his almost constant attention, and as president of the board, a position he has held since February, 1896, he has ever been a valuable worker, guide and counselor.

"With other matters pertaining to the public welfare Mr. McIntyre had an equally intimate connection. We are unable at this time to enumerate all of the movements which he assisted with his prudent counsel, wise advice and tireless efforts. His value as a citizen was several times recognized by his election as village trustee and in 1891 he was made president of the village. He was for several years one of the leading forces in the fair association and had been vice president and trustee of the Bayside cemetery association since April, 1896, during which period the cemetery has been greatly improved and beautified. He was elected a trustee of the old reading room association to succeed the late Thomas S. Clarkson and after the reorganization onto the present basis he was, in 1896, made a trustee and succeeded Mr. T. Streatfeild Clarkson as treasurer. At the last village caucus he was renominated to succeed himself upon this board.

"His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal denomination and he was treasurer of Trinity church in 1878, vestryman in 1880 and again vestryman from 1881 to the present time

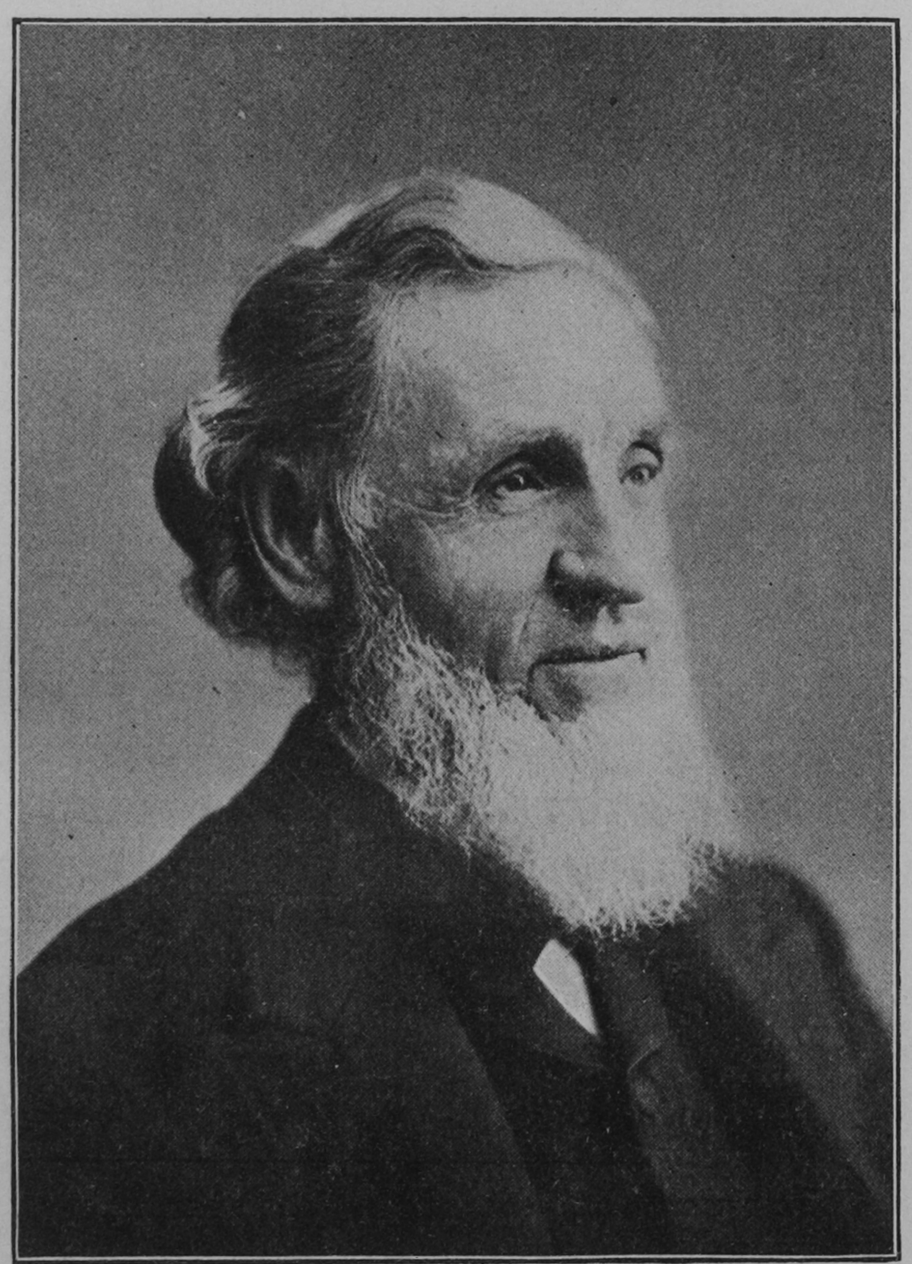
"Politically he was a most ardent republican and did much valuable work for the party. He was elected á member of the constitutional convention which convened in 1894 and was a conspicuous member upon the committees on education and railroads.

"In social life Mr. McIntyre was most affable and entertaining. Last April he was elected president of the Potsdam social club, and there as in other walks of life he will be most keenly missed. A kindly neighbor, a trusted friend, a valued citizen, his death causes the deepest sorrow in all circles. To the village of his adoption it is a public loss; to many a family it comes as a personal bereavement. Kind, generous and noble minded, his memory will be revered by all and his life will be a stimulus and an incentive to higher thoughts and nobler deeds.

"In 1869 he married Amelia M., daughter of the late L. H. Dunton, of Stockholm, who alone survives him."

REV. ASA ELMORE EVEREST, '47.

Rev. Asa Elmore Everest, aged 78 years, died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 20. He was born



in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y. He received his education at Kimball Union academy, Middlebury college and Union Theological seminary, graduating from the latter in 1850. Mr. Everest was married Sept. 6, 1866, to Anna Mary, daughter of ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey, at New Egypt, N. J. Prior to his marriage he filled pastorates in Brooklyn, and Moores, N. Y. In 1866 he went west with his wife to Illinois as a home missionary. He continued in this work in Illinois and in this state until 1880, when his voice failed him while preaching at Belle Plaine, Ia. Since the death of his wife in 1884 Mr. Everest has made his home at Council Bluffs with his son, who was his only child.

Rev. Everest was a prominent local abolitionist in New York state, and after assisting in recruiting a number of companies in and about Mooers, he enlisted himself and served as chaplain in the One Hundred and Eighteenth regular United States colored troops until mustered out at the close of the war. In 1856 he assisted in the organization of the republican party in New York, and until the time of his death he retained an active interest in the success of that party.

JOEL LINSLEY, '68, non-grad.

The death of Joel Linsley occurred June 15, at Coaticook, P. Q., where he was acting as United States Consul. Mr. Linsley had been in poor health for the past two years, but was somewhat improved and was apparently in the best of spirits up to a few hours of his death.

Mr. Linsley was born in Middlebury and was about 50 years of age. He lived there for several years and entered Middlebury College in 1864. He gave up his college work in his Junior year and went to Burlington, where he was the manager of the Linsley mills, now occupied by the Cranes, and later of the Baldwin Refrigerator Company.

He married in that city Miss Susie F. Henderson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson. They have two children, a son and a daughter. He leaves also two brothers, William Linsley of Burlington and Gilbert Linsley of Oswego, N. Y., with one sister, Mrs. Tilden of Middlebury.

The Coaticook *Observer* gives the following tribute to his life:

"Colonel Linsley came to Coaticook to fill the position of United States Consul, under the late Democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. Thus at the close of the present administration he would have been a citizen of Coaticook for about eight years, and who would not have averred eight years more had not the hand of death so suddenly been placed upon him? The very fact of his acceptable and most faithful services under the administration of his appointment (Democratic) opened the door for

his continuance as Consul in the present Republican administration. This is sufficient eulogy to the ability and character of the man without further words, when it is known that American politics, as applied to appointments of important officials, changes are sure to occur, as applicable to changes of party in power. Thus Colonel Linsley was kept in the position of Consul here from a Democratic into a Republican administration and to the end of the last had his life been spared. But I should fail to do justice to the memory of our friend should I stop here. A five years' intimacy with a man both socially and in the manner of business, to an observing man, ought to find him out; and to say he was a model in both respects, I do his memory meagre justice. The office of United States Consul for Coaticook was never more satisfactorily filled than by the late incumbent. In fact, he seemed in every way a model man for the position. Always alert in his duties, business-like in his methods, accommodating and attentive to calls made upon him in his official capacity, he won the esteem and confidence of the entire community. That among the nobler characteristics of manhood, Colonel Linsley was most generously endowed with two—charity and liberality. Not only was he a success in his relations as an official and business man, but he had long since set up as an example to others, the model home; in testimony of which you need go no further than into the presence of that heart-broken widow and two most interesting children—a son and daughter—who sadly mourn a devoted husband and loving and affectionate parent.

"Colonel Linsley will be greatly missed in this community, and many will wear the badge of mourning for his departure, if not upon their shoulders, yet within their hearts, while the true sentiments of the entire community will exclaim: 'On, ceaseless tide and shoreless sea, bon voyage, bon voyage, bon ami, we know 'tis so with thee.'"

REV. E. C. EVANS, D. D., '76.

After an illness which confined him to bed for over three months, one of Montreal's most eminent theologians, the Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor of Emmanuel church, died March 27. The cause of his death was consumption. Early in the winter Dr. Evans suffered from grippe, which left him in a very weak condition. After a temporary recovery a relapse came, and on Dec. 20 last he took to his bed, from which he never arose.

For the following account of Mr. Evans we are indebted to the Montreal Daily *Witness:* "Einion Cranogvab Evans was born on April 1, 1848, at Ffynonlas farm, in Cardiganshire, South Wales. He was the youngest child of four, having two brothers and one sister. His parents lived to a great age, his father dying only two years ago, at eighty-nine years. He grew up a rather weak, sickly child, and this was his condition until full manhood was reached. He was always thoughtful, active and a hard student, being above the average in that respect. At the age of eleven Dr. Evans joined the church at Capel Wig, near his home, and took great interest in religion from the first, being unusually active in church work for a boy. At the age of thirteen he taught his first school at Penybont, near his home, for about six months, where his work was successful. After that he went to the public school at New Quay, where he studied about four years. There he made progress as a student and afterwards was pupil teacher in the school for about two years. He next taught school at Pont Gareg about three years, where his efforts were much appreciated.

"When about twenty-two years of age he crossed the Atlantic and settled at Richville, N. Y. He immediately joined the Welsh church there and began preaching. Later, for about a year, he acted as pastor of the English Congregational church, and was very successful in his ministrations. Following this he entered the Gouvereur Academy, and entered the teachers' class to undergo further preparation for the teaching profession. Here he remained about a year, and then taught school in Richville for some time. Then Dr. Evans entered Oberlin College, Ohio, entering the preparatory department. He took his entire college course, however, at Middlebury, Vt., and after graduating took some further studies at Oberlin Theological Seminary. He left the seminary before completing its course to accept a call to the Norwood, N. Y., church, where he was ordained, and remained as pastor five years. During this pastorate, he also completed the Oberlin Seminary course, and in June, 1880, received the degree of B. D. there. A call to Brainard Congregational church, Minnesota, was then accepted, where Dr. Evans labored about a year, after which came a call to the People's Congregational church, St. Paul,

Minn., which was accepted, and where the subject of this sketch worked five years, winning golden opinions. Following this came a period of work as pastor of the Mayflower church, Indianapolis, after which came a call to the church at Springfield, Missouri, where he was very popular and successful as a pastor. While at Springfield he received from his alma mater, Middlebury College, the honorary degree of D. D.

"He was next called as pastor of Emmanuel church, some three years ago, and his work since becoming a a resident of this city is well known. Last year he was president of the Protestant Ministerial association, and for his learning, no less than his personal character and his labors, he was highly esteemed by his brother ministers.

"Dr. Evans was married on Nov. 22, 1878, to Miss Abbie Thornton, of Richville, N. Y. She survives him with a family of one boy and three girls."

ATHLETICS.

AMENDMENTS TO THE A. A. CONSTITUTION.

The support of the base-ball team for several years past has not been what it should be. Not only have the students failed to subscribe liberally for the maintenance of a team, but the attendance at games has not been as general as is to be desired. To meet the first of these difficulties a series of amendments was passed by the Athletic Association. These amendments provide for a tax, at the beginning of the term, of $2.50 per year upon each member for base-ball, and a similar tax for foot-ball. This affords a definite available sum for the use of the management, and will insure a firm financial footing.

BASE BALL.

The first game of the season was with R. E. C. I. on April 29. Though loosely played, the game was an interesting one. Costly errors by the college gave the victory to R. E. C. I. by a score of 11 to 10.

MIDDLEBURY.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stearns, p	5	2	4	5	3	1
Drake, s.s	4	1	3	2	4	1
McCuen, c	5	1	1	7	2	0
Stafford, m	4	2	2	1	0	0
Bailey, 3b	5	1	0	2	0	0
Hughes, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	2
Wilds, 1b	5	1	0	6	0	3
Duffield, r.f	5	0	1	1	0	1
Wheeler, l.f	5	1	1	2	1	2
	42	10	13	27	11	10

R. E. C. I.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Botsford, 2b	4	2	1	4	2	2
Hulihan, m	6	3	2	2	0	0
Martin, c	5	1	1	8	2	1
Dupee, 3b	5	1	4	3	1	1
Dorsey, p	5	0	0	2	3	1
Potter, 1b	5	1	1	6	1	1
Leamy, s.s	5	2	2	2	1	3
Campbell, r.f	5	0	0	0	1	1
Rowell, l.f	5	1	4	0	0	0
	45	11	15	27	11	10

Two-base hits, Stearns, Martin; struck out, by Stearns 4, by Dorsey 1, by Hulihan 4; bases on balls, off Stearns 3, off Dorsey 2.

The second game of the season, May 8, resulted in a defeat for the college by Vermont Academy. Middlebury began the game by making eight runs, but wildness in the box and costly errors enabled V. A. to take the lead in the fourth. The college men seemed unable to hit the ball after the third, nine of their twelve hits being made in the first three innings. McCuen pitched the last five innings in good form.

Middlebury	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	12
Vermont Academy	1	4	0	9	0	0	1	2	1	—	18

Hits, Middlebury 12, V. A. 11; errors, Middlebury 8, V. A. 5; three-base hits, McCuen, Stearns, Bailey; two-base hit, Orton; struck out, by Stearns 3, by McCuen 3, by Taylor 10; batteries, Stearn and McCuen, McCuen and Drake, Taylor and Pattee.

On May 11, Middlebury played Goddard at Barre. Goddard won by superior batting.

										R.	H.	E.
Middlebury	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—4	7	5
Goddard	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	—9	9	6

The game with Norwich Academy at Northfield, on the following day, resulted in an easy victory for the college.

										R.	H.	E.
Middlebury	0	1	0	5	0	1	2	2	3	—14	11	3
Norwich	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	— 5	5	4

The game May 13, with Montpelier at Montpelier, was stopped by rain after the first half of the seventh, the score going back to even innings.

							R.	H.	E.
Middlebury	0	1	2	1	1	0	— 5	8	8
Montpelier	0	3	3	1	0	3	—10	2	8

On May 15, the College defeated a town team upon the home grounds, the score standing 13 to 6.

The Union game, which was played here May 18, resulted in an easy victory for Middlebury. It was played in a drizzling rain and was stopped at the end

of the fifth inning. Drake showed great speed and fine control, while McCuen and Wells played their positions in fine form. Edwards was not effective. The fielding of the college was exceptionally good.

MIDDLEBURY.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hazeltine, 2b	3	0	2	0	1	1
McCuen, c.	2	2	0	6	0	0
Drake, p	3	2	2	0	1	0
Stearns, r.f	2	1	1	2	0	0
Wells, s.s	2	1	1	4	2	0
Bailey, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, c.f	2	0	1	0	0	0
Wilds, 1b	2	0	0	2	0	0
Batchelder, l.f	2	0	0	0	0	0
	21	6	7	15	4	1

UNION.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Purchase, s.s	2	1	0	2	0	0
Robinson, l.f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lawton, 2b	1	1	0	0	1	1
French, r.f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Grout, 3b	1	0	1	0	1	0
Smith, c.f	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hegeman, 1b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, c	2	0	0	5	0	0
Edwards, p	1	0	0	1	0	2
	16	2	1	*11	2	3

Middlebury	4	0	0	2	*	—6
Union	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hit, Grout; struck out, by Drake 5, by Edwards 4; bases on balls, McCuen, Stearns, Wells, Purchase, Edwards, Grout, Lawton 2.

* Drake hit by batted ball.

Another game with a town team, May 20, resulted in a victory for the college by a score of 13 to 3.

A very loosely-played game with Bristol on the home grounds, May 24, was a walk-over for the college.

								R.	H.	E.
Middlebury	9	0	11	0	6	3	*	—29	22	6
Bristol	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	— 7	11	13

Two-base hits, Drake 2, Wilds, Mahoney; batteries, Drake and McCuen, Brown, McGee and Hewitt.

On Memorial Day, Middlebury and R. E. C. I. again crossed bats. The game proved an excellent one. Drake was hit hard only in two innings, the first and fourth, and pitched fine ball throughout the rest of the game. Dupee proved a puzzle for the college players, who also ran bases listlessly. Both teams fielded well.

										R.	H.	E.
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2
R. E. C. I.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6	13	0

Two-base hits, Martin, Dupee; stolen bases, Middlebury 8, R. E. C. I. 2; double plays, Stearns, Hasseltine and Bailey, Botsford; bases on balls, by Drake 3, by Dupee 4; struck out, by Drake 4, by Dupee 9; hit by pitched ball, Potter; earned run, R. E. C. I.

THE 1900 ANNUAL.

The class of 1900, realizing the near approach of the college centennial and its own position as the one hundredth class, has prepared a volume in honor of that occasion; this is now in the hands of the binder and will be issued soon, as the class Annual. Great labor has been spent in its preparation and without doubt it is by far the largest and most elaborate annual ever issued by Middlebury College.

The artistic and literary standard is very high and there is an entire absence of those objectionable features which have characterized many college publications. In connection with this the old name of "Kaleidoscope" has been abandoned and the *Laurea* takes its place.

It is a large volume, 8 x 10 inches, of over 225 pages and is printed upon the best coated paper. It is exceedingly well illustrated by the finest half-tone work to be obtained—this feature alone costing several hundred dollars. Besides a large number of views about the campus, there are over 100 separate portraits, consisting of each member of the faculty, of the college trustees, of many prominent alumni, etc., together with a full page engraving of each of the eight Presidents of Middlebury College. Some of these were obtained with great difficulty and have been never before published. In connection with these is given an extended and accurate account of the history of the college for the past century. There are also sketches of some of the most famous alumni, written especially for the *Laurea*, among them being an article upon Silas Wright, '15; a sketch of Thomas Jefferson Conant, DD., '23, by his son, Thomas O. Conant, editor of the *Examiner;* John G. Saxe, '39, by his college friend, Dr. Byron Sunderland, '38; E. J. Phelps, '40, by Dr. James D. Butler, '36, of the *Nation;* and Henry N. Hudson, '40, the Shakespearian, by his classmate, Hon. E. J. Phelps, '40.

There are also the customary features of a college annual and in these, as in the rest of the book, the motto of the editor has been to insert nothing which is not of value from an artistic or practical standpoint.

The work is beautifully bound in cloth of the college colors—blue and white—with gold stamp.

In consideration of the great cost of issuing a volume of as high a grade as those of other colleges it

has been necessary to make a similar price of $1.50 each, or $1.75 postpaid.

Copies of a circular embodying the above have been sent to each alumnus or friend of the college, as far as possible, and it is hoped that all will assist in this effort to issue a worthy centennial volume.

Orders may be addressed to Guy B. Horton, editor-in-chief, or to the business managers, Arthur E. Batchelder and Frederick H. Bryant, Middlebury, Vt.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

One regular and one special missionary meeting have been held this term. The first was devoted to home missions. At the second Miss Alice M. Kyle, a representative of the Woman's Board for Foreign Missions, spoke of some of the phases of Chinese mission work.

One meeting was given up to a "Northfield rally." Brief reports were given by those who have been there in the past two years.

The Mission Study Class have finished an interesting course, entitled "The Planting and Development of Missionary Churches." The interest on the part of the members of the class has been well sustained.

The Association will be represented at the Northfield Conference by seven members Misses Curtis, Bates, F. M. Andrews, A. M. Smith, and Hemenway of the class of 1900, and Misses Brooks and Landon of 1901.

On Saturday, June 17, the members of the Girls' Saturday Club, chaperoned by four members of the College Association, picnicked in one of the lots on College Hill. Lunch was furnished. All agree that the affair was an enjoyable outing.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

We may call the close of the Y. M. C. A. year successful; although the attendance was somewhat slight at the very last the spirit was very helpful. The last meeting led by the ex-President Lake was especially helpful in its seriousness.

Mr. George Gleason, traveling secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., was with us a few days and as we expected was useful in his advice and suggestions.

We may feel especially glad because of the Northfield outlook. We expect to be represented by at least three men, Chatterton, 1900, Carlson, 1900, and Simmons, 1902.

In the fall when the crucial time in the lives of so many shall come, we hope and may trust that all men will be faithful to the Y. M. C. A. claims and will sacrifice at least a little to its interests.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Since our last report the library has received the following donations of books: From William S. and Abbie B. Heywood, the "Autobiography of Adin Ballou," and his "History of the Hopedale community;" from the Volta Bureau of Washington, D. C., Fay's "Marriages of the deaf in America;" from the author, Rev. Vernon C. Harrington, class of 1891, the "Problem of human suffering;" from Norwich University, "Norwich University, its history;" from Miss Susan E. Parker, "Sermons on important subjects" by Rev. Oliver Hulburd, formerly professor of languages in Middlebury College, to which is prefixed a sermon on his death and character by Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D., of the class of 1807.

RECENT ACCESSIONS.

Pierson. Catharine of Siena.
Holmes. Common law.
Old South leaflets, 3 vol.
Farnell. Greek lyric poetry.
Woods and others. Poor in great cities.
Corson. Primer of English verse.
Heywood, ed. Autobiography of Adin Ballou.
Ballou. History of the Hopedale community.
Lubbock. Origin of civilization.
Fay. Marriages of the deaf in America.
Gannett. Building of a nation.
Wright, ed. Statesman's year-book, 1899.
Genung. Tennyson's In memoriam.
Sherman. Recollections of forty years, 2 vol.
Dobson. Eighteenth century vignettes, 2d series.
Halevy. Abbe Constantin.
Colby, ed. International year-book, 1898.
Harrington. Problem of human suffering.
Ellis, ed. Norwich University, her history.

Wilbrandt. Meister von Palmyra.

Stedman and Hutchinson, ed. Library of American literature, 11 vol.

Hulburd. Sermons.

LOCALS.

Dr. Prentiss will devote a part of his vacation to cataloging the Ladies' Library in town.

Professor McGilton gave an address before the literary societies of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute the 10th.

The June number of *Education* contains an article by Professor Wright on "Middlebury College," its history and what it is.

The class of 1900 have adopted caps and gowns for the coming year and will appear in them at the beginning of the fall term.

An artistic stone bridge has been erected on the driveway north of Painter Hall, greatly adding to the appearance of the campus.

The apparatus of the Physical Laboratory has been augmented by the purchase of an absolute electrometer of the Kelvin pattern.

Professor Wright attended the annual meeting of the Congregational convention of Vermont at Barre as a delegate from the local church.

Professor Howard has been unusually busy this season lecturing in various parts of the state and has delivered addresses upon several occasions.

A brochure, containing views of the campus and information in regard to the college, has been issued and is being distributed to friends and alumni.

At the last conference of the Methodist church, D. P. Hurlburt, '99, was admitted to the ministry. He will remain as pastor of the Bridport church the coming year.

On the evening of May 20 the Chi Psi fraternity gave a reception at the home of L. R. Howard, '99, in observance of the anniversary of the founding of the fraternity.

Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., editorial secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary society of New York, died in that city recently. Dr. Clapp was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Middlebury collge for a short time in 1846.

In order to do as nearly full justice to the Roman Drama as possible the UNDERGRADUATE issued a special edition or supplement. A large number were bound separately and will be sent to any address by the Business Manager upon receipt of sixteen cents. For the regular subscribers it is bound in with this regular number.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, the new president of Yale, is the son of James Hadley, the author of the Greek Grammar and tutor of Greek here in 1843 and 1844, and is nephew of Prof. Alexander C. Twining, who was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in this college from 1838 to 1847.

The Athletic association has elected the following officers: President, R. L. Carr, '1901; vice-president, E. C. Lawrence, 1901; secretary, G. W. Roberts, 1902; foot ball manager, J. E. Parker, 1901; assistant foot ball manager, R. L. Carr, 1901; assistant base ball manager, J. A. Wilcox, 1902; advisory committee, S. B. Botsford, 1900 and R. S. Stearns, 1901. R. S. Stearns, 1901, is base ball captain and G. R. Drake, 1902, is captain of the foot ball team.

Professor Burt sailed from New York for London June 21 where he will spend July or whatever time is needed in the study of types of Thelephoraceæ at the Royal Herbarium at Kew. The Director, Sir W. T. Dyer, has offered Dr. Burt every facility for the study of these fungi that it contains. From England he sails to Sweden to collect fleshy fungi and make as extensive a study of them as possible in the field, with a view of determining identity of our American varieties with those of Europe. He will not return before the beginning of the fall term.

The New York Alumni Association held its second annual meeting and dinner at Delmonico's on Friday evening, April 14. It was a very successful gathering and was presided over by Hon. Aldace F. Walker, '62. President Brainerd and Professor Wright were in attendance as representatives of the college, and Hon. J. W. Stewart, '46, C. M. Wilds, '75, F. H. Button, '90, Rev. C. N. Thomas, '62, of Bristol, and Willis M. Ross, '86, of Rutland were among the Vermonters present. The officers elected were: President, Professor Brainerd Kellogg, '58; secretary and treasurer, J. F. McNaboe, '92; executive committee, Hon. A. B. Hepburn, '71, Jesse Stearns, '83, Prof. J. W. Abernethy, '76.

THE CONFERENCE.

The second annual conference of Latin teachers of Vermont and neighboring states was held at Middlebury College, Friday and Saturday, May 19 and 20. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, a large number of teachers assembled at the College Chapel for the opening session at 11 A. M. Friday.

The first half-hour an opportunity was given the visitors to meet for mutual acquaintance and to examine the fine photographs of some of the ruins of Rome, which Professor Sanford had arranged about the platform.

At about 11:30 the meeting was called to order by Professor Sanford, who expressed his gratification at the large number present, and made a few announcements and assignments of topics. An address of welcome in behalf of the College was given by President Brainerd.

The first topic upon the program was then taken up, and Mr. Howes, of Middlebury, gave his experience in following the suggestions of the New England Commission of Colleges on Entrance Examinations. This was the first presentation of the practical working of the ideal scheme proposed for preparatory work in Latin, and the results were considered very satisfactory. This question also involved "the advisability of using the so-called Junior Latin Books or other extracts in place of Cæsar." A very lively and interesting discussion followed. Mr. Crawford, of Bellows Falls, began with a presentation of very strong arguments in favor of the study of Cæsar. He maintained that Cæsar was beneficial to the student because of its compactness and directness of speech, and its clearness of thought, all tending to a better command of both the English and the Latin language. Mr. Thomas, of Burlington, spoke upon the opposite side, and presented in a forceful manner his reasons why Cæsar should be abolished from the schools. Doctor Green, professor of Latin in Colgate University, and Professor Eaton, of Middlebury College, made brief remarks upon the subject under discussion, after which the meeting was adjourned until 2 P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by Professor Sanford, and the topic of the morning was continued. Miss Pollard, of the Middlebury High School, spoke in favor of using a Latin book consisting of varied selections such as interested all classes of students; this being a substitute for Cæsar, though about one-half of the books should consist of extracts from Cæsar.

Mr. Crawford followed, defending his position of the morning in regard to the advisability of reading Cæsar alone, and in defense of its interesting qualities.

Mr. Thomas, of Burlington, said that he had found Cæsar a good book, but always read easier Latin part of the year, taking up Cæsar later.

Professor Sanford then opened a discussion on sight reading by asking, "What is sight reading?" and inquiring into various methods. At this point the chairman was called away to look after the final arrangements for the Roman drama, and Professor Eaton took charge of the conference.

Doctor Ellery, of Vermont Academy, wittily opened the talk from the house, the speaker assigned for the next topic being absent. He continued the discussion, speaking on the subject of sight reading, and quoted from numerous college catalogs, but three of which gave a definite idea of the object of sight reading. His conclusion was that the colleges were seeking for Latin power rather than a parrot-like memory of a specified amount of Latin prose and poetry. He opposed special books, but advocated teaching students to read at sight with the help of a dictionary and grammar, thus doing away with special vocabularies, and also training the students in the use of the grammar. He thought we should avoid glibness and seek power, and that such reading was a practical way to obtain it.

Mr. Ranger, principal of the State Normal School at Johnson, said he considered glibness (which Doctor Ellery attacked), as a lurking place of power, and asked Doctor Ellery if he considered this Latin power a means to an end.

Doctor Ellery replied that at first it is an end, but when grammar comes to be used it is a means to an end. He thought a large part of a student's trouble in Latin was due to the unsystematic way of preparing a lesson. In his opinion a student should look at

a sentence a half hour, if necessary, before using a dictionary at all.

Mr. Ranger asked, "Do we not need this power, and do we not also need the facility to show forth that power? The Vermont schools," said he, "need rapidity and it must be cultivated; and many students are thorough who have not the facility to do work rapidly. I always ask my classes to look over the next day's lesson with me to see how much they can get from the lesson at sight."

Doctor Ellery said he would like both facility and power, but if one must go, let it be facility.

Professor Eaton asked if he did not think that taking the dictionary as the main thing would mean that the plodding student would fall into the habit of looking up every word instead of studying the text. His experience had been that some students had very little ability to read language because of the habit of using the lexicon, and were not even able to tell easy terms without it. Evidently there was a lack of sight reading and too much routine work. He did not think sight reading should be banished, but it should be used with care.

In response Doctor Ellery said a little sight reading should be done, but that the so-called sight-reading books, when used, are only a loss of time.

Professor Howes, of the University of Vermont, said that no class should be allowed to reach senior year without studying grammar and dictionary; but while studying these sight reading should not be ignored.

Doctor Paton, of Wesleyan University, said that he once gave a sight-reading examination to a second year Greek class, and that he was compelled to condition about 75 per cent of that class. "I take ten or fifteen minutes," he added, "from nearly every recitation for sight work, which I deem an important part of the course. For I find many students who come from good fitting schools where they stand well, but who can do nothing without a dictionary. I do not expect a student to pick up a book and read right off, but I do expect him to read without other knowledge. Glibness and facility are very desirable in sight reading, but accuracy is much more desirable, and I hold a man responsible in sight reading when he does not know the construction. I think the inability to read at sight is mainly due to the unsystematic way of preparing a daily lesson. A student should read his lesson aloud at least three times before looking up a word, and then should not look one up unless he has studied it carefully and traced it out to the best of his ability. This method will bring accuracy to a student."

Doctor Green, of Colgate University, agreed with Doctor Paton. "By sight reading," he said, "we are able to place our hands on the main evil in a preparatory school—that of preparing a lesson with illegitimate helps. The student begins at an early age to learn Latin so as to remember it for a short time, while our object is to get Latin from the Latin form; and a teacher should know that his student understands it. This should be proven by class-room work with dictionary and grammar. I believe it one of the best possible tests for students to give an accurate sense of Latin quickly. When they fail it shows a deficiency in teaching, and it shows that the teacher has not been down to the bed-rock of the language. We should cultivate the same facility that is striven for by the teachers of modern languages, *i. e.*, to be able to read without dictionary and grammar. Of course I do not mean that he should read everything, but a fair student ought to be able to get the meaning of a page of ordinary Latin in a short time."

Professor Howes, of the University of Vermont, said: "I generally examine an entrance class in Greek, 1st, on prose; 2d, on Homer and scansion; 3d, composition; 4th, sight. Sight work was placed in the college curriculum to bring about good work. Formerly it was possible to make a creditable appearance, in class room, simply from memory, but now we test their ability. Under the new system it is impossible to memorize. I do not think there is much difference in merit between sight and dictionary work. We make mistakes in thinking a student can read Latin or Greek at sight readily, especially new words. We cannot do it in English. It would be impossible for us to read Kipling's poems at sight. I consider sight reading profitable even if the student does not know the meaning of every word, but does know the context. A teacher should be very careful in his selections for sight passages."

Mr. Crawford then said that he always gave his Cæsar class a very hard drill in syntax on the second book, then read the fourth rapidly, and read the third at sight, and made them read it aloud; and in this manner they got their sight reading. Syntax should be learned so that it will not be thought of while reading.

Mr. Beebe, of Morrisville, said he did not know what the colleges expected of a student in sight reading, but it surely was the best way for a teacher to get elbow to elbow with the students and assist them to sympathize with and become interested in Latin. "I do not consider it entirely necessary to read literally, and if the words are properly taught a student should know most of the words in ordinary sight passages. In my classes each day we turn to the advance, and spend ten or fifteen minutes in reading Latin, tracing out words and getting the meaning and spirit of the author. This surely helps to kill the use of illegitimate helps, as it makes the lesson clearer and arouses interest in the study."

Professor Eaton next called upon Mr. Perry, of R. E. C. I., who agreed with the preceding speaker, but thought judgment should be used, not to make sight work too important a factor.

A recess of a few minutes was then given, and when the conference was called to order by Professor Eaton the subject of the morning session, "Should not beginners in Latin be taught the use of the grammar from the beginning?" was reopened by Mr. Crawford, who believed in building up a strong grammatical knowledge from the beginning. In that way students will know where everything can be found, and then when in more advanced Latin they will not use their Beginner's Reading Book instead of the grammar. There should be two sets of references, one telling the students what to learn and the other what to read, and these references should be printed in the fourth year Latin book. In order to bring this matter before the publishers, he moved that the following resolution be adopted and a copy sent to the publishers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomas, of Burlington, and read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the interest of good and systematic scholarship, the declensions and conjugations should be left out of the Latin text books for beginners, and references inserted to standard grammars, so as to cultivate the use of the grammars from the first."

Professor Howes, of the University of Vermont, said if such a resolution was adopted there should not be any revision of grammar. He considered it sufficient if only a part of the grammar was learned, provided it was learned well. For this, one book is amply sufficient at first.

Mr. Morrill, of Bakersfield, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table and taken up in Saturday's session, when all the teachers would be present. The motion was seconded and carried.

Professor Eaton then read the next topic, "Good Latin and Bad English." This subject was assigned to Doctor Paton, of Wesleyan University, who said: "Much criticism has been laid against our classical schools because good Latin literature has been rendered badly. Bad English can be traced to two or three causes: 1st, Bad use of words;—that is, words are taken which do not make sentences as we would use them in modern times; 2d, Wrong syntax. Good translation is about the hardest thing a student has to do. I think there is a good deal of truth in the words 'Translation is the depth of understanding.' A student should be made to feel that the translation should be the last thing instead of the first thing in preparing a lesson. He should be sure of constructions; it is necessary, also, to dissociate translations of terms into English and to forbid literal translations, for they are an abomination. A teacher will do well to read some good version of first-class literature to the class. By this I do not mean any cheap or literal translation. This course will help the student to understand what good translations are. 3d, The choice of poor English for translation into Latin. Good English should be chosen, and then it should be put into good Latin. No one should translate Latin into English unless he can translate the English into as good Latin."

After these remarks the conference was adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning.

At 8 P. M. the members assembled at the Town Hall to witness the crowning feature of the conference—a vivid presentation of scenes in the life of Cicero. To teachers and students accustomed to derive their ideas of Roman life from their study of Latin authors, nothing could have been more interesting or practical than this careful reproduction of the Roman life of 2000 years ago. Had the conference done nothing more than this, there would have been ample repayment in the increased appreciation of the Latin language and literature.

MORNING SESSION—SATURDAY.

At the opening of the morning session the resolution of Mr. Crawford in regard to the insertion of declensions and conjugations in Beginners' Latin Books was taken from the table. The discussion was

opened by President Brainerd, who spoke of the method used in his early study of Latin and its inadequate characteristics. He was followed by Mr. Billings, of Poultney, who did not agree with every feature of the resolution, as it was too radical. He considered it unwise to establish such a rigid rule of action and procedure.

Mr. Perry spoke in favor of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Erskine, of Rutland, who argued that it made very little difference where or how a student learned conjugations and declensions, if only he did it perfectly. He believed in class practice in looking up references, but not until the pupil had become thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental ideas of the grammar. He referred to a former discussion on the expediency of using Cæsar for second year work, and concurred in the opinion that it should be used under proper restrictions.

Mr. Botsford, of Manchester, spoke of the good results arising from the early use ot the grammar by students trying to shorten the four-years' work in the high school, and thought that if it was best for them it would be still more so for those who spent the whole time on the course. He remarked, however, that as regards the resolution he was "on the fence," and doubted if any action of the conference would be of influence with the publishers.

Mr. Perry replied in favor of the resolution, and argued that we should pass resolutions as we thought right, regardless of the consequences.

Mr. Botsford then came off the fence upon the other side.

Mr. Erskine remarked that he did not consider it expedient to draw any sharp line as to the place for the insertion of notes and vocabulary. This ended the discussion, and by vote the resolution was lost.

The next question was, "To what extent should Latin be made the vernacular of the class-room?"

Remarks were made by Miss Pollard, of Middlebury, and Mr. Beebe, of Morrisville, advocating its use to a considerable extent and stating the beneficial results they had obtained.

President Brainerd thought that from the standpoint of physiological-psychology it was a detriment to the student, as it compelled the brain to do double work.

Professor Sanford spoke of his experience in using Latin as a vernacular in the class-room, and believed that the class would thereby be led into a better personal appreciation of the language. He was followed by Mr. Carlson, of the Junior class, who spoke of the good derived from becoming familiar with the Latin order, saying that although it seemed almost meaningless to a beginner, yet in it there was a natural flow and perceptible harmony of sound and sense.

Professor Thomas thought that if the brain could be made to do double work, as had been suggested, it would be a great advantage, and the more this could be done the better for the student and the better the matter would be assimilated. He contended that it was a source of mind development, and that no single study was so benificial to acquaint the student with the English as Latin, and therefore all helps were to be encouraged. He referred to the Roman drama as bringing to life a realization of Roman character, and urged the teachers to present these pictures to the class as best they could.

Professor Sanford made reference to his class in Horace and the work done by them during the last term and a half. He gave to the class at the outset this subject, "The debt of English literature to Latin," and this had been their principal theme.

During the short recess that followed, the note books of the class were shown and were examined with a great deal of interest.

When the convention was again called to order Professor Sanford made reference to pictures as a help to the student in class exercises and furnished the addresses of local and foreign firms having the for sale, together with their approximate prices.

The next topic, "English etymology through the Latin," was then taken up, and Mr. Beebe, of Montpelier, opened the discussion, in the absence of the regular speaker. He referred to the practice of tracing Latin forms to their original meaning and comparing their likeness to the English.

Miss Pollard, of Middlebury, spoke of the interest of her students in tracing Latin forms, and she considered it a great help in acquiring a thorough knowledge of etymology.

Dr. King, of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, dwelt on the good effect of studying the Latin order and of the study of etymology of words in the class-room with careful reviews of the same each day.

Professor Wright, of the College, spoke of the common underlying principles of the Latin and the English. He thought it carrying the matter too far when English writers, giving utterance to the common

thoughts of humanity, are declared to be under obligation to Horace or some other ancient whom, it may be, they have never read.

The topic of the previous day, "Good Latin and bad English," was then taken up for the benefit of those who wished to hear more about it.

Mr. Morrill, of Bakersfield, said that he thought students' attention would be distracted if very much time were spent in putting Latin into classical English. He dwelt on the inadvisability of English style being incorporated into the work of Latin. In regard to etymology he took examples of Latin terms in various branches of study and showed how etymology could be taught. This work should begin early and be continued throughout the high school course.

Professor McGilton, of the College, followed, stating that although he was a foreigner to the conference, yet he believed in the study of Latin as a preliminary for any branch of work, and strongly advised the use of familiar Latin terms in class.

Mr. Thomas spoke of what is meant by a good English translation. He thought that the demand of most colleges was entirely unjust in this matter. He strongly advised that the first translation should be literal, but that on a review a good English translation should be rendered. He did not believe, however, in carrying the "good English" idea too far, or that Latin or English should be taught for the sake of perfection in itself alone, but as a means for promoting a general knowledge. He believed with Mr. Morrill that everything in the class room should be made grammatically correct, but not to the extent that the recitation would appear as one in English grammar.

Mr. Morrill, of Bakersfield, asked a question as to just what was considered a literal translation, and was followed by Professor Eaton, who desired to know how a recitation should be conducted in order to secure a good English translation, and yet not spoil the class-room exercise. He argued that if the instructor insisted on a purely literal translation the student would lose sight of the trend of the subject matter, while if a polished translation were required he would not have sufficient consideration for the Latin. Mr. Morrill spoke along the same line in regard to class-room work, and was followed by Mr. Billings, of T. C. A., who spoke in detail of the advisability of a written translation handed in at the beginning of recitation but not used as a recitation. This, he said, gave a chance for the student to prepare a good English translation and retain a literal one for the oral exercise.

Doctor Paton argued that in any translation an English construction should be required, but close attention must be paid to the Latin order if a facility in the language was to be hoped for. The thought of the translation, he said, should be natural.

This ended the discussion of the subject, which had been as interesting and profitable as any of the conference.

Mr. Perry said that he supposed the limit of advancement had been reached last year, but that the drama of this year had doubled the good then received. He expressed to the college the thanks of the visitors, and, in conclusion, asked all to rise and give the college cheer, which was done with great enthusiasm.

After a few words of thanks to the visitors for their attendance by Professor Sanford, and an assurance that they would be trebly welcomed next year, the conference adjourned.

ECHOES OF THE CONFERENCE.

The number of teachers present was twice that of last year, and the interest more than double.

The Friday evening delegations from Burlington, Vergennes, Brandon and Rutland were gratifyingly large.

Copies of the libretto will be mailed postpaid to any address by the Librarian of the College at eighteen cents each.

Though the weather on the evening of the play was unpropitious, the hall was well filled, and it is doubtful if ever with a more appreciative or enthusiastic audience.

Copies of the special issue of THE UNDERGRADUATE containing the complete report of the Conference and Drama will be mailed for sixteen cents each on application to the Business Manager.

The interest and enthusiasm of the teachers and visitors was very gratifying and letters received before and since the play from professors in schools and colleges throughout the country show an appreciation of Middlebury College as an active factor in educational circles.

Temporibvs HOMINIS ARPINATIS.

Were but the languages and literature of antiquity so taught that the glorious images they present might stand before the students' eyes as living and glowing realities; that instead of lying a caput mortuum at the bottom of his mind, like some foreign substance in no way influencing the current of his thoughts or the tone of his feelings, they might circulate through it, and become assimilated, and be part and parcel of himself!—then should we see how little these studies have yet done for us, compared with what they have yet to do.

JOHN STUART MILL.

That the preparation of a Latin play would involve much planning and hard work was evident. For some time it had been the purpose of the College to give some sort of representation of Roman life at the second conference of Latin teachers. The idea at first was to render a play by some well-known Roman author, such as Plautus or Terence, but the experience of the universities which have tried this has been that these presentations prove monotonous to the audience, since they involve little action, and give little opportunity for displaying the different phases of Roman life. As the play was to be given primarily for the benefit of visiting teachers, this last element was very important, and as most of the preparatory Latin teachers have Cicero's orations in their courses, it was decided to arrange a drama dealing with Cicero's great triumph over Catiline, which should cover interesting ground and give opportunity for lively action and instructive display of Roman life as well. In a short prefatory note in the libretto, Professor Sanford explained his ideas and justified their bold conception, as follows:

"It is hoped that the pleasure and educational profit resulting from brief glimpses of Roman life in the days of Cicero may much more than outweigh the objections that could be urged against the adaptations seen in the following Latin text. To assign to Cicero or others words they may never have used is indeed bold. Yet to those who shall look askance at these new links made to connect well known but broken parts of the history of the great conspiracy, and shall cry 'Male sarta,' it may be urged that, so far as diligent search could offer interpretation, no departures have been made from the spirit of the scenes as they are pictured to us in well-known passages. And while, as a bit of literature, this libretto will have small justification, it is hoped that, as a basis for the somewhat elaborate scenic effects in accompaniment, it is not over-venturesome. It is hardly necessary to say that, in the stage appointments, accuracy, as far as circumstances would allow, has been the aim. The sources of interpretation, besides the Catilinians, are Cicero for Murena and for Sulla, Sallust, Plutarch, and others. This attempt of the students of the college to make vivid to themselves and to others an interesting episode in history is tentative. It would not be strange if, after this first rehearsal, when faults will be made clearer, some revisions of text were thought desirable, or other changes proven necessary in a second presentation, in order to make the picture yet more graphic."

After the general character of the play had been decided upon, the various scenes were produced seriatim, and soon type-written "parts" were in the hands of the actors. For the preparation of the play and for the planning and labor necessary to its production, the eight members of the elective Latin class of the winter term were constituted heads of the following committees: Miss Scoles, on costumes for women; Miss Sturgis and Mr. Stone, on costumes for men; Mr. Allen, stage manager; Mr. Boyce, on libretto (with Mr. Carr, 1901); Mr. Waterman, on furnishings for Forum scene; Mr. Wheeler, on furnishings for temple scene; Mr. Willmarth, on furnishings for house scene. In addition to these Miss Dean and Miss Bates were in charge of draping at the final rehearsals. As is found in the presentation of even the greatest scenic representations, the length of the scenes, shifting of scenery, and other details had to be worked out by experience, some modifications being made almost at the last moment.

Some embarrassment was experienced because of lack of suitable place for presentation. The Middlebury town hall has a good-sized audience room with gallery, the whole seating about 700 people. The stage, though large enough for such plays as are ordinarily given here, was insufficient for Professor Sanford's plans. Accordingly it was enlarged considerably by building out in front. The contract for these

changes and other carpenter work was given to Mr. William Jackson, the genial photographer of Middlebury. From the very inception of the play Mr. Jackson's practical mind was a constant aid, and in the thousand and one details relating to the stage, as well as in the designing and making of the necessary furnishings and changes, he proved himself invaluable. The stage was enlarged so that it was about thirty feet wide at the footlights and of an equal depth; its height was about twenty-five feet. Because of the stage alterations the regular drop-curtain could not be used, so a draw-curtain was substituted which proved entirely serviceable.

The scenery was painted by the well-known Mr. Witham of New York, who has painted stage settings for Booth and Barrett and the great theatrical manager, Abbey. Not the least remarkable thing about Mr. Witham's work was the rapidity with which it was done. In the short time given him—about four weeks—he at first almost despaired of accomplishing the task, but he succeeded so well as "to deceive the very elect." As an illustration of his power in perspective painting the following anecdote will suffice. A wealthy theatrical manager of forty years' experience came to Middlebury to engage Mr. Witham for some work in Boston, and while here walked into the hall, where one of the scenes, nearly completed, was set on the stage. The manager admired it and remarked that the arrangement of the "cut-drop" was very good. Mr. Witham smilingly conducted him to the stage, where the surprised visitor saw that what he supposed to be a cut-drop was nothing but deceptive columns painted on a flat surface.

The actors were well selected for their parts and evinced a histrionic skill which was surprising. A gentleman who has heard many plays rendered by the best professional talent took occasion to praise highly what he considered the remarkable power and versatility of the actors. Following is a list of the persons of the drama and the students assigned to the various parts:

Cicero,		Harry F. Lake.
Silanus, Murena,	Consuls elect,	Guy B. Horton, Frederick H. Bryant.
Catulus, chief of the senate,		Theodore D. Wells.
Caesar, high priest,		Ernest J. Waterman.
Lentulus, conspiring praetor,		George W. Stone.
Sulpicius, Pomptinus, Flaccus,	Praetors,	L. Roy Howard. A. Bush Willmarth. Reid L. Carr.
Q. Cicero, Cato, Nero,	Prominent senators,	Samuel B. Botsford. Thomas A. Carlson. John E. Parker.
Metellus, tribune,		Eugene C. Bingham.
Catiline, Cethegus, Volturcius, Statilius, Gabinius,	Conspirators,	Frank W. Cady. Herbert E. Boyce. Charles E. Wheeler. William A. Janes. Edward C. Hooker.
Boy, son of Q. Cicero,		Dane Jackson.
Guards,		John E. Thompson. Fay A. Simmons.
Allobroges,		Frederic H. Allen. Ellsworth C. Lawrence.
Terentia,		Sarah Scoles.
Tullia, daughter of Cicero,		Annis M. Sturgis.
Pomponia, wife of Q. Cicero,		M. Grace Potter.
Publilia, ward of Cicero,		Clara B. Andrews.
Cornelia, a Roman maiden,		Emma P. Way.

The actors were trained by Professor Sanford; at first private rehearsals being given to those who had long parts, then full-scene rehearsals at the College Chapel, and later at the town hall. The committing of the parts and their perfect pronunciation was but a part of the task; to acquire naturalness and freedom of action required long and patient drill. Professor Henckels took the chorus work in charge. An ode to Diana by Catullus was sung, for which a musical setting submitted by Mr. Roberts, 1902, had been selected. The "Dianam tenerae" of Horace, which was sung by the Class of 1900 at the entertainment given the teachers last year, was rendered as an encore. In the task of organizing and drilling the large chorus Professor Henckels proved indefatigable, though his skill and patience were tried severely to get satisfactory results in so short a time. The accompaniment on the evening of the play was the clarinet and flute, as these were considered the best representatives of the ancient tibia.

The work of preparation proved almost limitless. Costumes must be made, togas, tunics, sandals, pallas,—all the details must be carefully studied and copied. Roman chairs must be designed, a statue of Jupiter Stator constructed, the scenes, senate, forum, and house, must be made historically correct and fitted with all that could add reality and beauty. More than one hundred electric lights were necessary to give the proper lighting, all being concealed from the audience. The scene-shifters practiced their parts and found their difficulties increased. Finishing touches were given to scenery and furnishings, and in the midst of all the rehearsals went on. Very few

costumes or properties were hired. The greater part of the stage decorations and drapery were especially procured by the College or prepared by the students. Indeed the perfection of the presentation and its comparatively small cost were largely due to the fact that so many students made of themselves specialists in investigating and applying the results of their study to the scenes and the general equipment. Such details as a good Roman purple dye, braid for border on dresses, sandals, etc., were carefully worked out and made true to the facts. It may be a matter of interest that the olive worn by the Pontifex Maximus was received direct from Rome a few days before the play. Many of its leaves were carried away by members of the conference as souvenirs of the occasion. Shaggy outing cloth was used for tunics, as holding the purple dye best. The leading characters had expensive woolen togas. In some cases silk was employed, the ladies especially being favored with fine materials. The cost of the entire play, counting that expended by students personally, was between $700 and $800. From this an idea of the unusual quality of the equipment can be gotten, for most of the actual work, other than scene painting and stage carpentering, was done by the students themselves.

A libretto of 48 pages was printed and sold before the play, as well as at the hall on the 19th, at a nominal price. It was very tastily gotten up, being "simplex munditiis" above all things. On the cover was printed the title "Temporibus Hominis Arpinatis," and on the second page a Latin inscription of which the following translation appears on the opposite page: "Here are set forth events in the days of the man of Arpinum. Certain students of Middlebury College acted them for the first time on the nineteenth day of May, 1899, in the ninety-ninth year of the founding of the College. Many besides the actors rendered most grateful aid." The play is given in full in the libretto, the Latin on the left-hand page, the English translation opposite. So clear is the arrangement and so plentifully supplied with explanations, that no one had the least difficulty in following the play.

If the audience gathered in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock on the evening of May 19 were wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, it is no wonder, for the public had been kept well posted regarding the progress of the preparation, and for weeks Latin salutations, and even conversation, had been almost as common upon the campus as the English. When the curtain at the front of the enlarged stage parted at 8:15 o'clock, the scene disclosed was the temple of Jupiter Stator, the meeting place of the Roman senate. Upon the right and left of the stage rose the tiers of marble senate seats, and in front of these ran a semi-circle of ivory curule chairs. At the back, approached by marble steps and supported on a lofty pedestal, was the majestic statue of Jupiter. Immediately in front of this stood a bronze tripod. Back of the seats a semi-circle of great pillars of Parian and Numidian or giallo antico marble receded to seemingly impossible distances. Supported by these columns, a Pantheon-like dome with paneled ceiling arched above all. To this already imposing scene additional impressiveness was given as, by twos or threes, the senators entered and took their seats. As Cicero appeared, the entire senate arose. Later, when Catiline took his place, senators in his vicinity withdrew, leaving him deserted. Then followed the fiery attack upon him by the maddened consul, in which he boldly commanded the arch-conspirator to betake himself into exile. The scene closed as with threats of vengeance the furious Catiline rushed from view amid the uproar of the irate senators. Before the curtain was drawn on the first scene, it was evident to all present that what had been promised was far short of the reality.

The second picture in the dramatization was laid in the Roman Forum. The accompanying scene was a copy of the celebrated painting by Von Fölke with some slight changes, such as the omission of the arch of Severus, for the sake of reproducing truthfully the Forum as it existed in the time of Cicero. The long pillared temple of Castor and Pollux on the left was especially deceptive, and not one in the audience succeeded in overcoming the illusion which the skillful painter produced. The general view was taken looking toward the northwest, and in the distance the temples of Jupiter and of Juno looked down from the heights of the Capitoline. In this scene there were presented wonderful perspective effects,—the purples of distance being perfectly blended with the brighter colors of the foreground.

In the third scene, the longest of the play, the conspirators were examined one by one before the senate, and the guilt of each made evident. Very impressive it was as the beautiful boy-attendant of the altar held the tray of burning incense while in hushed tones the pontifex and Cicero repeated their invocation to

Jupiter. Perfectly carried out was the parrying between the consul and Volturcius; impressive were the proportions and dignified demeanor of the rustic Gallic chiefs; amusing the bantering of Cethegus; and startling the fierce indignation of Gabinius; but most impressive of all was the confession, repentance and resignation of Lentulus, the Praetor-conspirator. As he sadly knelt and slowly removed his purple toga of office, not a sound could be heard in the audience.

In the fourth, the senate deliberates on the punishment that shall be inflicted, and the tide of opinion is turned in Cicero's favor by the timely and impressively delivered speech of Cato. Slowly the senators leave their seats, some to vote with Cæsar, but more to stand with Cicero, and the curtain again brings the spectator back to the nineteenth century.

Scene five, again in the Forum, reveals the growing antagonism to Cicero for his unprecedented boldness of the prosecution,—the hostility showing itself in the refusal of the tribune Metellus to grant the consul the privilege of addressing the people. This scene, as did the second, consisted of conversations among the citizens, and was made especially effective by being lighted strongly from below and above to give the brilliant effect of the Mediterranean sun. Groups of citizens in colored togas were moving about in the background and gave animation to the scene. The events connected with the sending of Cicero into exile are not a part of the action, but transpire between this scene and the sixth. The latter was in the house of Quintus Cicero, a scene here presented for the first time. It consisted of a Roman interior, looking from the impluvium through the triclinium and several courts into the garden beyond. The typical dwelling was here vividly reproduced with all the effects of brilliant colors heightened by a beam of sunlight which fell aslant through the roof and glittered upon the palms growing in the open court. The scene opens with the lament of Pomponia, wife of Quintus, Cicero's brother, over the exile of Cicero, the opposition to his return, and the misfortunes of his family. Joined shortly by Terentia and Tullia, the exile's wife and daughter, she encourages them to hope for a happy issue of the election to be held that day to determine the question of a return. A letter from the absent one is received and read, and as Quintus brings news that Tullius will again be honored in the state, the scene closes, and the shouts of the Roman populace merged into the applause of the well-pleased audience.

No ordinary pen can adequately describe the next scene of Cicero's return from exile. We can give but a hint of the impressive effect as the throng of youths and maidens draped in the graceful Roman folds, crowd about the returned exile while they sing "Vivat Cicero," and strew his path with flowers and garlands.

The eighth scene, while it had nothing to do with the plot, was a most fitting close. A chorus of youths and maidens, in stately procession, sang in the Forum a hymn of Catullus to Diana, the translation of which we give as printed in the libretto:

In Diana's keeping
Youths and maidens we,
Blameless; of Diana
Let our chorus be.

Hail, Diana, mighty
Child of mightiest Jove,
Mother-born in Delos
Near the olive grove,

So to be the mistress
Of the greening woods,
Hills and hidden valleys,
And the sounding floods.

Sacred by whatever
Name you choose to bear,
Save, as erst, the Romans,
By your gracious care.

As the curtain closed on the scene the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Nor did the response by the chorus with the "Dianam tenerae" of Horace serve to quiet it, and only after Professor Sanford had given a brief and graceful acknowledgment of his thanks, and Cicero had bowed his recognition of a like honor, were the people content to leave the hall.

At this point the long pent-up enthusiasm of the college students found expression, and as the cries of those upon the stage were echoed by those in the audience, visitors were well assured that college spirit was strong at Middlebury.

The following is a list of the teachers in attendance as far as it was possible to obtain their names:

C. H. Morrill, Bakersfield
Mr. Neal, Bakersfield

O. D. Mathewson, Barre
A. B. Crawford, Bellows Falls
John L. Alger, Bennington
Mr. Chittenden, Brandon
Miss Cahee, Brandon
Prof. J. E. Goodrich, Burlington
Prof. G. E. Howes, Burlington
Professor Tupper, Burlington
Professor Chittenden, Burlington
Isaac Thomas, Burlington
Miss Marion Dunbar, Castleton
Mr. Pryor, Chester
Miss Vida Dunbar, Chester
Mr. Pierce, Chester
R. A. Grant, Essex
W. E. Ranger, Johnson
E. H. Botsford, Manchester
A. F. Howes, Middlebury
Miss C. E. Smith, Middlebury
Miss M. O. Pollard, Middlebury
Mason S. Stone, Montpelier
W. E. Beebe, Morrisville
Luther A. Brown, New Haven
Mrs. L. A. Brown, New Haven
Miss Gilbert, Pittsford
Dr. C. H. Dunton, Poultney
Charles Billings, Poultney
W. P. Abbott, Proctor
Miss F. C. Allen, Proctor
Miss Scott, Proctor
E. H. Erskine, Rutland
O. H. Perry, Rutland
F. A. Bagnall, St. Albans
Miss Mason, St. Albans
Dr. Edward Ellery, Saxton's River
Miss Ruth I. Norton, Shelburne
Miss Deyett, Shelburne
E. G. Ham, Vergennes
Mr. Freeman, West Rutland
C. D. Howes, Woodstock
Miss E. Fiske, Woodstock
Prof. J. M. Paton, Middletown, Conn.
Miss E. N. Bassett, East Northfield, Mass.
Dr. J. E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Prof. John Greene, Hamilton, N. Y. (Colgate)
Miss Dustin, Malone, N. Y.
Superintendent Riggs, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Miss H. K. Brainerd, Burlington.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Northwestern University is soon to have a gymnasium worth $400,000.

Nearly all the colleges in the country are making raids against cribbers. Expulsion is the usual penalty affixed thereto.

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 600 different positions; it is designed for the use of the students in chapel.—*Ex.*

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without working for it.—*Horace Greeley.*

The rank of the universities of the country, in proportion to their number of students, is as follows: Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Johns Hopkins.

Marshall Field has presented the Chicago University with a tract of land, which has been used as an athletic field, and John D. Rockefeller will give $234,000 to erect a gymnasium on it.

The gifts made by Americans to various educational and charitable institutions during the past year amount to $45,000,000, which is the maximum figure reached in any one year. The total for the last five years is $165,000,000.

Colleges having libraries containing more than 100,000 volumes are: Harvard, 488,800; Chicago, 306,000; Columbia, 250,000; Yale, 210,000; Cornell, 200,000; Pennsylvania, 135,000; Princeton, 135,000; Michigan, 104,000.

Johns Hopkins University has recently established a new system of instruction in forensics, under the direction of Professor Guy Carleton Lee. The Senior Class is organized as the Senate and the Junior Class as the House of Representatives.

The Phillips Brooks house which was begun at Harvard last March is rapidly nearing completion. The building is of red brick with stone trimmings. It will contain several society rooms and an assembly hall. Bishop Brooks originated the plan to erect a building costing $300,000 which was to be the social center of the university with the religious societies as a basis. The Christian Association, St. Paul's Society, the Religious Union and the Catholic Union will have rooms in the building.

Two hundred and ninety courses are offered at Harvard. President Eiliot has calculated that it would take forty-four years to complete them all.

By the new system of fellowships at Cornell all men holding the degree of Ph. D. from any institution are entitled to free tuition and all University privileges.

The following named universities publish daily papers: Cornell, Brown, Harvard, Leland Stanford, Princeton and the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin.—*Ex.*

By the will of the late Mrs. Stanford, the Stanford University of California has been remembered by a gift of $38,000,000 to be used for the erection of new buildings, no one of which shall cost less than $6000 or be adorned with excessive ornamentation. By the terms of the will the college shall never contain over 500 women. This is done for the purpose of securing better college spirit.

There are at present 175 libraries in the world possessing collections of over 100,000 volumes. Of these there are 75 belonging to colleges and universities, eight in America and the rest in foreign countries. The average American college library is far ahead of the European in efficiency of administration, although some of the German university libraries are well administered. None of the American libraries are fire-proof, but the Oxford and Cambridge libraries are regular fire-traps, where no artificial lights are allowed.

The history of the American college and university libraries begins in the period of 1750–60, for although there were several then in existence, they were insignificant. The eight American libraries, with over 100,000 volumes, at present are: Harvard, 488,000 volumes; Chicago, 306,000; Columbia, 250,000; Yale, 210,000; Cornell, 200,000; Pennsylvania and Princeton, 135,000 each; Michigan, 104,000. In order of value they stand as follows: Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Yale, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Michigan. The most remarkable growth has been that of Pennsylvania, which had but 2300 volumes in 1860, and now has 135,000. Harvard's is by far the best of all the college libraries, and it has a good working basis, although a university library should possess at least half a million volumes, but five millions would be about the proper quantity for a good reference library for specialized work.

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